

words were

Mr. President

of a quorum

The Acting President

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

pro tem-

before the Senate the unfinished business which is H. R. 6829.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6829) to authorize certain construction at military, naval, and Air Force installations and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, which is in the nature of a complete substitute for the bill.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the Senate is considering the so-called military construction bill for the budget year 1958.

The purpose of the bill is to authorize construction by the military departments and the Central Intelligence Agency in a total amount of \$2,357,313,300. This authorization is distributed \$527,027,000 for the Army; \$571,620,300 for the Navy; \$1,205,170,000 for the Air Force; and \$353,500,000 for the Central Intelligence Agency.

I invite attention of Senators to the fact that the committee report contains a breakdown by States and by military department of the authorizations contained in this bill. The bill as introduced at the request of the Department of Defense totalled \$2,354,352,300. However, subsequent to the bill's introduction, the Department requested amendments increasing the authorization by some \$41 million. These amendments were for the purposes of providing additional facilities to accommodate the increased production of B-52's recently approved by the Congress, and to provide facilities for a new technique in air defense. Thus, despite the fact that the committee has made changes in the bill, our reductions unfortunately have been largely obscured by the addition of the authorizations requested after the bill was introduced.

In round figures, the pending bill as now presented is \$28 million under the total budget estimate submitted, and \$11 million, in round figures, under the bill as it passed the House.

The reductions and additions made by the committee are set forth in the committee report in summary form at the end of the title to which they pertain. At the conclusion of my statement, I shall be glad to discuss any item in which any Senator is particularly interested.

In the Army title, \$160 million, or 30 percent of the program, is for continuing the antiaircraft facilities commonly known as Nike sites. Sixty-four million dollars is for troop housing and troop support facilities. Eighty-eight million dollars is for family housing, \$38 million is for land acquisition. Twenty-six million dollars is to continue construction in Alaska and Okinawa, two of our most important strategic areas today. The remaining authorization, approximately 30 percent of the total, is intended to provide facilities for research and development, training, community facilities, medical facilities, and other miscellaneous requirements.

The Navy title, which totals \$571 million, constitutes another step in the program to keep the Navy's ships, ships, aircraft, and weapons. Approximately \$345

million of the Navy's authorization is for operational facilities. Troop housing, which means barracks and bachelor officers quarters, constitutes about 10 million. Family housing makes up 6 million of the total. The remainder of the Navy program is for and includes research and development, training facilities, the acquisition of aviation equipment around naval air stations, pollution abatement program, and welfare and recreational facilities.

The Air Force authorization is greater than that of the Army and the Navy combined. As Senators know, we are striving for a 137-wing Air Force by 1957. This Air Force construction program is intended to provide the additional facilities to support that force level. The Air Force construction is spread among 255 bases—151 are in the United States and 104 overseas. There are two new bases in the Air Force program. One is the Buckingham Weapons Center in Florida and the other a new Air Defense Center in the Milwaukee Wis. area. As we continue in recent years, the Strategic Air Command gets a lion's share of the Air Force authorization. Viewing the program from categories of construction, airfield pavements is by far the largest item.

Title IV of the bill authorizes the construction of a headquarters installation for the Central Intelligence Agency. I believe it is widely recognized, Congress at least, that the Central Intelligence Agency is scattered among several temporary buildings in Washington and that it could operate more efficiently and economically in buildings designed to suit its requirements.

There is local opposition to some of the items in this bill, principally those pertaining to land acquisition. The committee has afforded everyone who has advised us of his desire to do so, an opportunity to testify. Committee attention on the more controversial items is summarized in the committee report on page 11. Some of our decisions were difficult ones and we claim no infallibility. We have, however, exercised our judgment, bearing in mind the requirements of national defense and the interests of the persons most directly affected by our actions.

Of special significance, I think, is the housing authorization contained in the bill. Scattered throughout titles I, II, and III are authorizations for the construction of almost 17,000 units of military family housing. In the real sense, that this request constitutes only a small part of the requirements for family housing, these authorizations have been virtually intact. In approving this authorization, we have not been unmindful of the military housing authorization contained in the bill reported by the Banking and Currency Committee, which later passed the Senate. This bill would provide \$1,350,000,000 in authority to guarantee mortgages on housing for military personnel. This authority could be used over the next 5 years and, if fully utilized, could provide for the construction of 100,000 units. It is reported that this title has been eliminated from the bill in the House and we are unable

# APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MARINE CORPS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for this quorum call be rescinded. The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. I wish to take this opportunity to thank the distinguished members of the Senate conference committee for their efforts which resulted in the appropriation of funds for the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps will be in trim shape and ready to defend our Nation in time of emergency. This is a major victory for our defense, and, while my feelings on this matter are well known, I wish to thank the distinguished members of the conference committee, and especially the distinguished Senator from Georgia (Mr. Russell). I believe this action will prove in the future to be very beneficial to our national defense.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2090) to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and for other purposes, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate; that the House insisted upon its amendments; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and that Mr. RICHARDS, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. ZASLOCKI, Mr. VOYTS, and Mr. JUDS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

- H. R. 928. An act for the relief of Eugenio Malda, and
- H. R. 3194. An act for the relief of E. S. Berney

## CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR FORCE INSTALLATIONS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the unfinished business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair lays

1955

# CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Chairman, I am voting "present" on the rollcall on H. R. 6829, authorizing construction for the military departments and the Central Intelligence Agency.

To me, this is the only sound position open because I have not been able to find in the extensive hearings and the report the facts I feel I need in order to pass on this \$2.36 billion authorization for the purchase of more real estate by the Department of Defense, which already holds properties costing more than \$24.8 billion with some of it being carried at ridiculously low acquisition costs. This holding comprises 61 percent of the acquired real property of the United States Government. In addition, the Department of Defense leases 190 locations including 1,983,686 acres for which it pays an annual rental of \$19,697,000.

I cannot say that the armed services do not need every facility provided in the bill before us today—but, after reading the hearings, I do have some reasonable doubts. Neither can I say that the armed services do need these facilities and this land in every case.

In the brief of authorizations, under title I, the Army lists \$223,993,000, or 40 percent, of its construction authorizations as "classified." The Navy, under title II, lists \$151,342,400, or about 25 percent of its construction funds as "classified." I am pleased that the Air Force seems more detailed and forthright in its justifications throughout and does not hide behind the term "classified" for projects most of which are being built right here in the United States, where all our citizens can observe daily the steam shovels, bulldozers, and steelworkers working on the projects so carefully "classified" from Congress.

I have been unable to discover just what is the construction included in title IV for the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Evidently this \$300,000 did not appear in the original H. R. 5700 as introduced by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Vinson], at least not in title IV where it is now. Is this a house for Admiral Radford? Is it an elite housing project to provide for his personal staff, too? How many facilities can you provide for an admiral for \$300,000? I am not saying that this is necessarily either an unwise or an unjustified expenditure; I would just like to know what it is for and what we get for the money. Such items as "Chairman, JCS, \$300,000," do not explain to me what use is to be made of the taxpayers' money any more than I can be completely satisfied with general phrases such as "Operational and maintenance facilities," "Community facilities," and "Storage facilities" as justifications for the expenditure of billions of dollars.

I do not know whether the CIA needs a \$6 million building site and a \$50 million building, or not. I do not know or have any idea of how many employees CIA now has. I do not know what they do or to whom they are really accountable. Perhaps if I knew these things I would want to increase the CIA construction authorization, but I guess I will never know. Perhaps those of us in Congress

guidance to CIA modeled on that which the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has developed in its field. Certainly we exercise no controls over this super secret agency through a check on the purse strings.

The Committee on Armed Services deserves due credit for their application and diligent work on this piece of legislation. The hearings total 4,091 pages, accumulated in approximately 50 hours and 25 minutes of on-the-record hearings spread over 21 days. Rapidly calculating, I estimate that the committee considered this authorization at about the rate of \$789,666 per minute of open hearing time, an evidence of unusual efficiency especially when you consider that their considerations ranged from Alaska to the Midway Islands including the British West Indies, the Canal Zone, Cuba, French Morocco, Hawaii, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Johnson Island, Mariana Islands, and the Marshall Islands in between. Without being able to tell what went on in the off-the-record hearings, one can wish the Army and Navy had justified their requests as forthrightly as the Air Force.

The Army will be authorized \$551,105,000 in this bill as contrasted with \$236 million granted in fiscal 1955—an increase of over 100 percent. The Navy will be authorized \$596,140,900 in this bill to accomplish public works as compared with about \$202 million for fiscal 1955, an increase of well over 100 percent. The Air Force will be authorized \$1,165,456,000 in this bill, an increase of more than 300 percent over last year's authorization of \$398,954,000.

Is this too much, or is it too little? Can we use this real estate instead of weapons against an enemy? I just do not know. On the basis of the information furnished me I have no way of reaching a sensible conclusion. So, I voted "Present."

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. METCALF, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6829) to authorize certain construction at military, naval, and Air Force installations, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 283, he reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not the Chair will put them en grosse.

The amendments were agreed to. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Speaker, on final passage I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The question was taken; and there

[Roll No. 97]		YEAS—316
Abbitt	Fernandes	Mutter
Abernethy	Fine	Murray, D.
Addonizio	Fisher	Murray, T.
Alger	Flood	Natcher
Allen, Ill.	Flynt	Nicholson
Anderson	Fogarty	Norblad
H. Carl	Foran	Norrell
Andersen	Ford	O'Brien, J.
August H.	Forrester	O'Hara, D.
Andrews	Fountain	O'Hara, Minn.
Aranda	Frazier	O'Neill
Ashley	Friedel	Permer
Ashmore	Gary	Reuter
Aspinall	Gavin	Samman
Auchincloss	Gentry	Patman
Avery	George	Patterson
Baker	Gordon	Perkins
Baldwin	Grant	Post
Bass, N. H.	Green, Greg.	Quilbin
Bass, Tenn.	Gregory	Philips
Bates	Griffiths	Richer
Baumhart	Gross	Millon
Beamer	Gwinn	Page
Belcher	Haley	Reed
Bell	Hand	Repton
Bennett, Fla.	Harden	Rice
Bennett, Mich.	Hardy	Riest
Bentley	Harris	Trout
Berry	Harrison, Va.	Rabaut
Betts	Hays, Ark.	Radwan
Blatnik	Hays, Ohio	Rains
Boggs	Hayworth	Ray
Bolling	Hebert	Reed, D.
Boitron	Henderson	Rees, Kans.
Frances P.	Herlong	Reuss
Bow	Hess	Rhodes, Ariz.
Bowler	Hiland	Rhodes, Pa.
Boyle	Hill	Richardson
Bray	Hillings	Riley
Brooks, La.	Hitchcock	Roberts
Brown, Ga.	Hoffman, Mich.	Roberts, W.
Brown, Ohio	Hollifield	Rodino
Broyhill	Holmes	Rogers, D.
Buchanan	Hope	Rogers, Pa.
Budge	Hoerner	Rogers, W.
Burleson	Huddleston	Rogers, W.
Burnside	Hull	Rooney
Bush	Hyde	Rutherford
Byrd	Jarman	Sadler
Byrnes, Wis.	Jenkins	Saylor
Cannon	Jennings	Scheneb
Carlyle	Jensen	Scott
Carnahan	Johnson	Scudner
Carrigg	Johnson, Calif.	Seely Brown
Cederberg	Jones, Ala.	Selden
Celler	Jones, N. C.	Sheehan
Chelf	Judd	Shelley
Chenoweth	Karsten	Short
Chipmfield	Keating	Shurtz
Christopher	Kelly, Pa.	Starnes
Chudoff	Kelly, N. Y.	Stiles
Church	Keogh	Stier
Clark	Kilburn	Stimpert
Cleaver	Kilgore	Stink
Cole	King, Calif.	Smith, Miss.
Colmer	Kirwan	Smith, W.
Cooley	Kluczyński	Smith, W.
Coon	Krueger	Spencer
Cooper	Landrum	Springer
Corbett	Lane	Staggers
Coudert	Lanham	Steele
Cramer	Lankford	Sullivan
Cretella	Latham	Talbott
Crumpacker	LeCompte	Talia
Cunningham	Lipcomb	Teague, N. J.
Curtis, Mass.	Long	Thomas
Curtis, Mo.	McCarthy	Thompson, N. J.
Dague	McCormack	Thompson, Wyo.
Davis, Ga.	McCulloch	Thornhill
Davis, Wis.	McDonough	Tolliver
Dawson, Ill.	McDowell	Tramm
Dawson, Utah	McMillan	Tuck
Deane	McVey	Turkey
Delaney	Macdonald	Udall
Demsey	Machrowicz	Van Antwerp
Deroulean	Mack, Wash.	Vinson
Devereux	Madden	Vorhees
Dies	Mahon	Vucelja
Dixon	Marshall	Wagner, N. J.
Dolliver	Martin	Wagner, N. Y.
Dondero	Mason	Wasson
Donohue	Matthews	West
Dorn, N. Y.	Metcalfe	Westland
Dorn, S. C.	Miller, Calif.	Whitaker
Durham	Miller, Md.	Whitcomb
Durham	Mills	Whitman
Evins	Minshall	Whitman
Fallon	Molohan	Whitman
Faocell	Morano	Whitman
Feighan		Whitman